ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1833. NO. 14.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Of Adams County, Penn.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENN.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the *RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES* yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the sixth day of January, 1832, to the ninth day of January, 1833—both days included:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5664	55
Balance of George Ziegler's bond,*	15	00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in the hands of P. Heagy, Esq,	414	48
Do. do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, Esq.	192	02
Tax assessed for 1832,	9754	68
Quit Rents due January, 1832,	199	00
Cash on hands at last settlement,	2902	96½
An Order, unpaid by Treasurer,	3	22
	$19,146	01½

**Since paid.*

The Tax assessed for 1832, is as follows, viz.

Nicholas Gise,	Tyrone,	310	95
John E. Albert,	Latimore,	309	12
Samuel Kennedy,	Huntington,	521	31
Charles Barnitz,	Hamilton,	543	41
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	688	60
John Shanefelter,	Conowago,	520	67
Jacob Rider,	Germany,	582	36
Tobias Kepner,	Berwick,	542	48
Jacob Diehl,	Mountjoy,	443	17
John Miller,	Mountpleasant,	781	44
George Irvin,	Hamiltonban,	656	47
John Scott,	Liberty,	529	17
George Taylor,	Menallen,	681	79
C. Chritzman,	Borough,	521	56
Henry Biesecker,	Franklin,	690	35
Daniel Harman,	Straban,	737	45
Robert Thompson,	Cumberland,	694	38
		$9754	68

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:

1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125	46
1827	Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	32	09
1829	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	2	00
	John M'Ilvain,	Mountpleasant,	139	87
1831	James Renshaw,	Germany,	156	05
	John Duffield,	Tyrone,	58	26
	Nicholas Groop,*	Huntington,	217	95
	George Myers, jr.	Latimore,	115	14
	James Scott,	Liberty,	301	86
	Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	247	30
	Jacob Smith,	Menallen,	170	31
1832	Nicholas Gise,	Tyrone,	127	95
	John E. Albert,	Latimore,	229	12
	Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntington,	348	56
	Charles Barnitz,	Hamilton,	78	41
	V. Hollinger,	Reading,	38	60
	John Shanefelter,*	Conowago,	160	67
	Jacob Rider,*	Germany,	237	36
	Tobias Kepner,*	Berwick,	125	48
	Jacob Diehl,*	Mountjoy,	306	17
	John Miller,*	Mountpleasant,	641	44
	George Irvin,*	Hamiltonban,	286	11
	John Scott,*	Liberty,	162	17
	George Taylor,*	Menallen,	421	79
	C. Chritzman,	Borough,	145	34
	Henry Biesecker,	Franklin,	55	35
	Daniel Harman,	Straban,	160	18
	Robert Thompson,	Cumberland,	292	60
			$5383	59

**Since paid in part.*

CR.

By Commissioners' Orders, as follow, viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay,	18	00
Tuition of poor children,	1055	37½
Assessors—pay,	610	00
Collectors of taxes—fees and releases,	595	48
Sundry bills of costs, paid Sheriff and others,	571	36
Fox scalps,	42	16½
Treasurer of Poor-house funds,	3050	00
Grand Juries and Constables—pay,	294	37
General Juries and Constables—pay,	792	81
Work done at Public Buildings,	72	33
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	123	00
Jacob Cover, Esq. do. do.	121	50
John L. Gubernator, Esq. do. do.	120	00
Clerk to Commissioners—pay, &c.	198	07
Directors of Poor—pay,	60	00
Court Crier—pay, &c.	52	80
Road views and damages,	832	41
R. W. Middleton—printing,	121	75
R. G. Harper, do.	54	68
Jacob Lefever, do.	40	50
F. W. Kœhler, do.	88	00
John Herbst, do.	6	00
Recorder—fees,	2	04
Prothonotary and Clerk—pay,	27	09
Wood for Court-house and Prison,	161	50
Constables—fees,	66	01
Officers of Elections—pay,	616	42
Jailor—keeping Prisoners, &c.	475	52
Frederick Burkman, for building Conowago bridge,	1775	00
P. Heagy, late Sheriff, for summoning juries, 1830,	60	00
Wm. S. Cobean, Sheriff, do. 1832,	73	50
Philadelphia Prison,	2	34
Philip Kohler, for building bridge over Little Conowago, in part,	50	00
James Clark, in trust for expenses in running and marking the lines dividing Adams and Cumberland counties,	58	90
Water Rent,	15	00
John Coulten, for repairing bridge,	6	00
Sheriff of York county, for removing James Gillespie from York to Adams county,	20	57
Tax on Quit-rents, use of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	3	32
Outstanding Tax,	5383	59
Balance on George Ziegler's bond,	15	00
Jury Tax and Fines in hands of P. Heagy,	319	51
Do. do. do. Wm. S. Cobean,	192	02
Treasurer's salary,	100	00
Quit Rents in hands of C. Chritzman,	44	00
Cash on hands,	758	08¾
	$19,146	01½

IN testimony that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the 9th day of January, 1833.

Jacob Cover,
John L. Gubernator, } *Commis's.*
Robert M'Ilheny,

ATTEST—D. HORNER, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the 6th day of January, 1832, to the 9th day of January, 1833, both days included:

Robert Smith, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

		Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, Jan. 6th, 1832,	$5790 01		
Deduct Tax in hands of Adam Swope, (lost)	125 46		
		5664	55
To balance of George Ziegler's bond,		15	00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands,		414	48
Do. do. W. S. Cobean's hands,		192	02
Tax assessed for 1832,		9754	68
Quit Rents, due January, 1832,		199	00
Balance of last settlement,		2902	96½
		$19,142	69½

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By Cash paid on Commissioners' Orders,	12330	48¾
Outstanding Tax,	5383	59
Balance on George Ziegler's bond,	15	00
Balance of Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands,	319	51
Jury Verdicts and Fines in Wm. S. Cobean's hands,	192	02
Treasurer's Salary,	100	00
Quit Rents in hands of Christian Chritzman,	44	00
Balance in Treasury,	758	08¾
	$19,142	69½

We further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify, that they are correct; and that the Balance of *Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight Dollars and Eight and three-fourth Cents*, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

A COPY.
January 9th, 1833.

Charles Kettlewell,
John M'Kesson, } AUDITORS.

DENTAL SURGERY, AND *Porcelain Teeth Inserted*, BY DR. DAVID GILBERT.
Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 3m

Theological Seminary.

LAST NOTICE.

THE few delinquent subscribers in Adams county, to the Theological Seminary located in the Borough of Gettysburg, are earnestly requested to pay the amount, yet due to said institution, to Mr. HENRY WITMER, between this date and *the 20th day of February next*, as the wants of the institution are pressing, and the account must be settled.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ, *Treasurer.*
Dec. 18. tf

VALUABLE
Virginia Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND, situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞ For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.
Nov. 20. tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. JOHN ASH, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS
LIVERY STABLE,
where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

☞ Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.
Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

Various Matters.

From the Boston Transcript of Jan. 23.

ARREST OF THE REV. MR. AVERY.—The Rev. Mr. Avery, for whose arrest the Assembly of Rhode Island offered a reward of $300, arrived in this city last evening, in custody of Col. Harvey Harnden, deputy sheriff of Fall River. Mr. Avery was apprehended at the house of a Mr. Mayhew, situated on a by-road about three miles from Ridge, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Mr. Mayhew at first denied all knowledge of the prisoner, who attempted to escape, after being warned by Mrs. Mayhew, but was stopped at the door by one of the sheriff's officers.

He had disguised himself by allowing his whiskers to grow, which previously had always been shaved. Mr. Avery asserts that he had left Rhode Island only at the urgent solicitation of his legal advisers and friends, to avoid the fury and excitement against him. He was visited last evening by a number of his professional brethren, and left the city, in company of the Sheriff, at 5 o'clock this morning, for Fall River.

Col. Harnden was ignorant that any reward had been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Avery when he started in pursuit of him, and Mr. Avery avers that only two persons knew the route he intended to take, or the place proposed to conceal himself. He insists that one of them must have betrayed his confidence.

Eruption of Mount Etna.

A violent eruption of Mount Etna took place on the 17th and 18th of November, which destroyed Bronte, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and which contained a population of ten thousand persons.

MR. WEBSTER.

The friends of constitutional liberty and the Union will look to Mr. Webster for another triumphant vindication of the Constitution this session of Congress. When he made his great speech on a former occasion, the whole weight and authority of the government were against him. Now he will have the advantage of contending manfully for the same principles, sustained by a popular administration. Mr. Webster, with regard to this matter, stands on high ground. The very party that formerly derided him will now "call upon Hercules for aid."—*Alex. Gazette.*

ROCKVILLE, Md. Jan. 22.

Remarkable Facts.—John Purdum, of this county, died on the 16th January, 1827, aged 88. Keziah, his widow, died on the 28th December, 1832, aged 90 years, 5 months, and 3 days. They had eleven children—5 sons and six daughters. There was no death in the family after their marriage for sixty-five years! ten of the children are now living.—Mrs. Purdum lived to see the fourth generation of her descendants. The number of children, grand children, great grand children and great great grand children amounted to between four and five hundred persons! at the death of the said widow.

Sagacity of a Quadruped.—The Thomaston Journal states that a pig weighing about eighty attempted to cross Mill River on the ice; after proceeding a short distance he broke through, when instead of drowning, he very deliberately commenced swimming under the ice in a straight line for the shore he was seeking. The ice was about an inch thick, and being transparent, all his motions could be observed, and in this manner he swam to the shore, four rods, and when arrived there braced himself on the bottom and with his back burst up through the ice, and got out without the least assistance.

Louisiana.—Among other late public meetings, there was one in New Orleans, on the 2d ult. the Honorable D. Bouligny in the chair, at which 1500 persons were present, and resolutions were adopted denouncing Nullification, approving the President's Proclamation, and determining, at every hazard, to sustain the Union of the States.

The New Orleans papers received yesterday, contain the Message of the Governor of Louisiana, to the legislature of that state. It is a spirited and praise-worthy document. *Nullification* is reprobated in it, with patriotic warmth. That heresy, it declares, can find no advocates in Louisiana. This is the general voice of the republic.

Consolidation is another bugbear to frighten the weak. It is a big word, and that is all the meaning commonly attached to it; for in this country, to talk of the General Government's absorbing and exercising the power of the States, is flying in the face of facts, and the whole history of the U. States. Consolidation is no evil for us to fear. Consolidation! Talk of consolidation, when we can scarcely keep the inflammatory mass here blowing up like a volcano! No; *Disunion*, the very antipode of this, is the evil, the only catastrophe, we have to dread. Our whole history proves it. The day is pregnant with demonstration. The centrifugal force predominates in our Government—it is the tendency of all free governments. Man is naturally impatient to restraint—the constant impulse of his temper is to throw it off; and in the eager struggle of the moment, regards alike good laws and bad. Consolidation! It is impossible.—Human Nature is sentinel on the bulwarks of the Confederacy, and while she guards its safety on one side, not only points with faithful finger to its weakness on the other, but leads the attack.—*Augusta Cour.*

To make good times in South Carolina.—Let all the physical force of the country be profitably employed. Let the idlers wait upon themselves, and place their waiters in the field, and the increased productions of the country shall be such as to produce ten times the gain that can possibly be derived from a destruction of the tariff laws.

Remarkable instance of presence of mind.—In the awful and destructive hurricane which occurred in the vicinity of Liverpool, in October last, and which caused the loss of the ship Grecian of Boston, the English ship Wm. Neilson, struck on the bank, went to pieces, and every person on board, twenty-six in number, *perished!* The letter bag was picked up upon the shore the following day, and on opening it, it was found to contain a quantity of *chaff*, which the Captain, with a presence of mind in the hour of death seldom paralleled, knowing the importance of the letters which it contained, was supposed to have placed there for the purpose of rendering it buoyant!

The National Intelligencer of the 28th, says, the Tariff Bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives, without any question having yet been determined concerning it, and apparently without approximating to one. Whether a decision is arrived at sooner or later, or at all, depends on the disposition of members to refrain from debate, or even from proposing amendments.

This difficulty of arriving at a conclusion, will perhaps puzzle those who may not be familiar with the Rules, and the practice of the House of Representatives. We will explain them, as we understand them, in reference to the present position of the Tariff Bill. This Bill is before *a Committee of the whole House* on the state of the Union. In Committee of the Whole, there is no such thing as a *previous question*, to preclude debate, and cut off amendments. Debate and amendment must cease voluntarily, before the bill can be reported to the House with or without amendment. The bill cannot be got out of committee, by the House refusing leave to sit again; because a Committee of the Whole *on the State of the Union* has leave to sit again and again without asking it. This privilege exists under the Rules.

The House cannot obtain control of the bill, so as to apply the Previous Question, &c. (the *screws*) by *discharging* the Committee of the Whole from the bill, because then it will not have been first voted upon in a committee of the whole, as required by another rule in relation to all bills for raising revenue or laying taxes.—There must be a previous vote of the Committee upon the bill.

We do not believe, however, that there is a disposition in the opponents of the bill to defeat it by any indirection. They will meet it, and vote upon it. They may thus, perhaps, defeat it. If, however, they prove to be a minority, the rights of the *majority will* be respected. Before the close of this week, probably, the fate of the bill in the House of Representatives will be settled. What that fate will be, it becomes every day more difficult to foretell. It seems to be thought that its opponents have gained strength since it was first introduced into the House.

Another Government Express left this city on Saturday last, for Charleston, S. Carolina, whether to carry on any despatches or to bring the news of what may occur on the first of February, it is not for us to know.

From the Daily Intelligencer.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

In the course of a debate which recently took place in our Senate, Mr. Cunningham, of Mercer, related a fact in the highest degree confirmatory of the beneficial results of solitary imprisonment.—Mr. C. visited the Western Penitentiary, and in the course of his walk around the prison was accosted by a convict, the superiority of whose mien and demeanor distinguished him from the wretches who crowd the cells of a common jail. He proved to be a lawyer, a gentleman of learning and talent, who, under the impulse of those passions which reach all grades of society, had fallen from a respectable standing into the situation in which Mr. C. saw him. The convict said he understood that Mr. C. was a member of the Legislature, and entreated him to direct his attention to the state of our Penitentiaries, and effect, if possible, the substitution of solitary confinement for the present system. He said that men might, from the weakness incident to humanity, be led into the commission of crime, without an essential loss of virtue; but that it was utterly impossible to enter the walls of that prison without a moral contamination, from which no after efforts could purify them. The returning light of conscience must, said he, beam upon the heart in solitude; it must be fed by retrospective reflection, and sustained and matured by the absence of temptation. But where a man stained with one crime, lost to hope, to the respect of his friends, and, worse than all, to self-respect, is thrust into the community of a Penitentiary—where hope can there be of reformation? His sorrowfulness would be mocked—his sorrow derided—his conscience momentarily made familiar with guilt—and his soul shut out from the presence of all, save evil. The air he draws is a moral pestilence; the only language he hears is blasphemy; the only recollections that are cherished are the exulting remembrance of triumphant crimes: the only hopes that are encouraged are the prospect of future guilt. "When I came into this prison," said the convict, "I had committed one crime. Had I escaped the contagion of this place, it would have been my last; but now, living and breathing for years in this earthly hell, how can I hope that I will come out of it different from those around me? If you have a regard for the good of the community, if you wish to diminish the amount of crime, or cherish a single benevolent feeling towards those whose weakness or guilt has consigned them to a fate like this, for heaven's sake procure us the benefit of solitary confinement!"

The National Intelligencer contains the able speech of the Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, member of Congress from the Berkshire district in Massachusetts, against Verplanck's bill to reduce the tariff to the revenue standard. From our knowledge of this statesman's abilities, we expected much, and our expectations have been more than realized in reading his able defence of the American system.

He states that the capital employed in the growth and manufacture of wool, amounts to $167,000,000, and that $40,000,000 is invested in sheep—that the capital employed in the manufacture of cotton, is $45,000,000, and that 62,000 persons are constantly employed in the last branch of manufactures. What barbarian would wish to stretch over this population the blighting hand of desolation? *Harrisburg Int.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

MODEST PROPOSALS.—The Nullifiers are queer fellows. They lay claim to all the chivalry of the age—all the elegance of the times;—yet sometimes things slip out of quite a different character. Not long since, a valiant *corps* of New York, at the close of a day's festivities, offered their services to march to South Carolina and "do the thing" for the nullifiers. In the last *Columbia Telescope*, a full blood, we find the following proposal:

One serious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare themselves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be, of a sudden, so keen, they can be accommodated, without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullification may prove bloodless; they may therefore miss the martial feast, for which their mighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each, from their Colonel to their Corporal, find a Southern antagonist, who will come to New York, expressly to gratify them: and will, if it is necessary, slit the ears of every paltry braggart of an officer in their Regiment of slaves.—*We know gentlemen enough, in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the Regiment in question will accept the proposals, and send on the names of their officers.*

We have not yet heard whether the N. York *corps* has accepted the terms.—'Slit their ears!' and that too at their own expense.

Capital in Manufactures.—We have a table before us, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, furnished by a valuable friend, according to which the whole amount of capital invested in manufactures in 1831, in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, in all twelve States, was $40,616,981. This sum was invested in 755 manufactories or mills, which employed upwards of *sixty thousand* persons, upon whose wages upwards of *one hundred and fifty thousand persons* lived.

Trotter of the Kentucky Gazette says of a Mr. Thomas, (a Clay man,) with whom he has had a quarrel, that he is afraid to fight, and that he "won't stand up to the trough."

The nullification men of South Carolina have mounted the "*blue cockade.*" It will impart a portion of its own hue to its wearer, before the contest is ended.

Mammoth Boy.—Mr. Jonathan Francis, living in Eagle township, Hocking co. (Ohio) has a son that weighed, in the fore part of December, at the age of 11 years and 9 months, one hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Mr. Francis, the father of the boy, weighs three hundred and forty-five.

The ladies who have been declared on good authority, to be all for *Union* to a *Man*, are so delighted with the President's Proclamation, that they wear it constantly about them, in their sleeves; accounting the sound principles of that document, when properly aided by good thick paper, as most excellent Stiffeners.

THE SENTINEL.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of Citizens of Adams county, was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday evening the 29th Jan. JOHN DICKSON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and ROBERT G. HARPER appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by some very animated remarks by WM. P. PRESTON, Esq. who introduced a series of resolutions.

After some conversation, and without a final decision upon the resolutions, the whole matter was referred to a committee, consisting of *T. Stevens*, Esq. Gen. *T. C. Miller*, *Robert G. Harper*, *Andrew G. Miller*, Esq. and *Wm. P. Preston*, Esq. with instructions to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 30.

A meeting was held, by adjournment, at the Court-house. The former Chairman being absent, T. STEVENS, Esq. was called to preside.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

Concerning the purposes for which this meeting is convened, are fully set forth in the paper which occasioned it—it is, in pursuance thereof,

Resolved, That, although we have the fullest confidence in the excellence of the Constitution of the United States, and in the virtue and patriotism of the President and both Houses of Congress, and are firmly persuaded, that the Government has the power, and has already taken efficient means, to render harmless the rebellious menaces of South-Carolina: yet we deem it of the highest importance, that the Friends of the Union, regardless of the considerations arising out of local interests and particular modes of policy, should come forward and declare the grounds upon which they stand.

Resolved, That we consider the treasonable proceedings of South-Carolina, as not proceeding from an opposition to the Tariff, but from a disposition to effect a radical change in the Government and laws of the United States; that, under this impression, we firmly believe, that the greatest advantages may be derived from a concentration of public sentiment, to be effected by establishing Committees of Correspondence between the Friends of the Union in all the States; and that three persons be appointed by this meeting as a Committee of Correspondence on the part of Adams county.

Gen. *T. C. Miller*, *John B. Clark*, Esq. and the Hon. *Daniel Sheffer* were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the papers of the County.

T. STEVENS, *Chairman*.
ROBERT G. HARPER, *Secretary*.

☞ We copy with pleasure the following compliment to the Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Representative in Congress from this District, by one of the leading papers of New-England, the Boston Courier. Although circumstances placed us in opposition to Mr. Crawford at the last election, yet it must be confessed, that for respectability of talent, urbanity of manner, and attention to the business of his constituents, few have reason to be ashamed, or to complain, of Mr. Crawford.

From the Boston Courier.

The Tariff.—The speech of Mr. Crawford of Pennsylvania, upon Mr. Verplanck's bill, is one of the most able, practical arguments which the discussion has yet elicited, and exhibits in a very clear view its operation upon the various interests of the country. The great number of important public papers, which are daily flowing in upon us, prevents the possibility of our publishing but few of them entire. We cannot however neglect to avail ourselves of the lucid and convincing expositions of Mr. Crawford, which we have endeavored to condense in the following analysis of his speech.

Mr. C. entered upon the discussion with a deep sense of unusual responsibility, arising on the one hand from the magnitude of the interests involved, and which he dared not sacrifice—and on the other, from the dismemberment of the Union, which was threatened unless he would consent to the sacrifice. He had exercised upon the question his best powers, and brought to its consideration the most dispassionate judgment.

He felt despondency, too, at the apparent determination of a majority of the House, to force this bill through its various stages—although the committee, which reported it, had been engaged but eighteen days in preparing it, and although a bill of a very different character was reported at the last session, maturely approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, deliberated for five months by a committee, and adopted by the House after a long, ample, and laborious discussion.

Mr. C. waived the constitutional power involved in the question, and all general inquiries of political economy, and proceeded to consider the bill in view of the object proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, viz: the reduction of duties generally to the scale of 1816, and in some instances below it. Those operations of government, which affect property, Mr. C. said, should be regulated with the greater caution, in proportion to [illegible] interests affected by them. We are the trustees of the people, whose solemn duty it is to advance, by all means, the prosperity of the nation—so to shape the action of government that the citizen shall receive no injury, and while we do justice to all, that we sacrifice none. Mr. C. asked, shall we be fulfilling this high trust by rendering valueless two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of property, connected with manufacturing establishments? This is not all. The owner of the manufactory, which is broken down, is not injured alone, but every mechanic, farmer and laborer in his neighborhood. Such he believed would be the effect of the bill—and if it was wise in 1816 to regulate duties with a view to manufactures amounting to not more than $30,000,000, it cannot be wise or just in 1832 to throw out of view interests ten times as great.

Mr. C. then proceeded to show and contrast the operation of the laws of 1816, and the proposed bill. The law of 1816 imposed a duty on woollen manufactures generally of 20 per cent. This duty has been progressively increased until 1828, when the duty was 45 per cent. on cloths under $1, and 50 per cent. on those above. The law of 1832 abolished the system of minimums, and established a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem. The new bill proposes to reach at once the duty of 1816—for the pretended gradual reduction makes no difference in this result. Hundreds of millions cannot be arranged in two years to prevent the crush which the provision admits would follow, if the change were immediate.

Cottons are proposed to be treated with still less regard. By the law of 1816, foreign cottons were charged with a duty of 25 per cent. The present duty is 7½ cts. on cottons costing thirty cents and under—and 8 cents on those above that value. The new bill reduces the duty to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The effect of it will be to make the duty upon course cottons, the kind most used, and whose average cost is about ten cents, 2 cents the square yard. Protection has hitherto been thought essential to the existence of cotton manufactures. The effect of this reduction can therefore be nothing less than absolute ruin to them.

Iron, Mr. C. said, had been called a favored article by the new bill. It is not so. It is proposed to reduce the duty on the most important branch of the iron manufacture, viz: rolled iron below the standard of 1816, and on manufactures of this material to the standard of that year.—Protection has always been considered indispensable to this manufacture, and since 1816, the duties have been steadily increased. More than one-half the iron establishments have sprung up since 1824, and especially since 1828, and under the encouragement of the laws of those years. By the new bill, they are less kindly treated than that of 1817, and the effect of its adoption cannot be less disastrous upon iron than upon the cotton and woollen manufactures.

Mr. C. then proceeded to show the probability that the revenue under the proposed bill would be increased rather than diminished. This would be the effect of the increased importation, which would be the consequence of the reduced duties. He proved it also from the amount of revenue derived from the customs, under different rates of duties, and by a comparison of the revenue and duties at different periods, showed that a diminution of duties would be generally followed by an increase of revenue. He took cotton as an example, of which 225 millions of yards are manufactured in the U. States. At least one half of the amount would be destroyed by the bill, and must be furnished from abroad. The duty on this single article would exceed the estimate of the Committee by $2,000,000. The same result might be expected to follow in regard to other manufactures.

Mr. C. pointed out the discrepancies between the project of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was the foundation of the bill of last session and the present bill. He showed that both bills were based substantially upon the same data, and aimed at the same result, viz:—the reduction of the revenue to a certain sum, nearly the same in both cases, which is assumed as necessary for the ordinary wants of the government. Yet to obtain this result, the Secretary of the Treasury thought a system of duties averaging about 27 per cent. necessary—while the Committee of Ways and Means, have arranged them at from 10 to 20 per cent. So that to obtain the same proposed reduction, the Secretary and the Committee differ in the mode by about 50 per cent.

Which of these projects, said Mr. C. is to determine your action on the present occasion? Ought you even to agitate a great question with such uncertainty around it, at the imminent hazard, and to the probable destruction of leading interests? Surely not. Mr. C. then went on to show that nothing had occured to make legislative action necessary at this time. It looked like the play of children to pass a law at one session, and at the next, and before it had gone into operation, or any experiment been made of its effects, to enact another; and all this vacillation in regard to an immense national interest.

Mr. C. referred to the situation of S. Carolina as a reason why he could not consent to legislate on this subject now.—Believing that whenever any State can assume an attitude which will change the legislation of Congress, the Union is gone, he should be compelled to avoid any step which will lead to such a result. In conclusion, Mr. C. said—

I trust, and fervently pray, that the impending storm will pass over us without material injury. The present condition of our country is to be deplored by every patriot—it is appalling to reflect upon what may be the consequences, but I hope never to see the day when brother shall be arrayed against brother, and that blood which would be poured out freely, and shed almost unwept in conflict with a common enemy, flow after the blade drawn by citizen against citizen. The exciting topics of debate—the conflict of opinion—the position of men and of affairs—all are calculated to give a deep tone, and to lend roused feelings to the occasion: heaven forbid that I should so far forget my duty as to say or to do aught calculated to estrange—to excite, or to wound the feelings of any. What I have said has been a part of the faithful, and what I deemed the necessary discharge of the highest and most responsible duty of my station. *Boston Courier.*

Nullification—The South.

Important from Charleston.

The Editor of the Norfolk Beacon has received a letter from a friend in *Charleston*, dated 22d Jan. from which we make the following extract.

"Last evening (Monday, 21st inst.) there was a great meeting of the *Nullifiers*, at the Circus in this city. There were about 2000 persons present, and they were addressed in long and violent speeches by Mr. Preston, Mr. Turnbull and Gen. Hamilton, abusing the President and speaking in very harsh terms of the Military and Naval forces assembled here.—They have, however, come to the determination *not to carry their ordinance into effect until after the adjournment of Congress*. The arrival of the *Natchez* and *Experiment* here was hailed with much delight by the *Union* party, and no doubt has had a very great effect upon the *Nullifiers*. They appear to be much pleased with the *President's last Message*, and give that as a reason for suspending the operation of the ordinance beyond the period contemplated."

Highly Important Proceedings.

A Meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, which is said by the Charleston Evening Post to have been computed at upwards of 3000, was held at the Circus in Charleston on Monday evening last, pursuant to several days' notice, *Charles C. Pinckney*, Lt. Governor, presided. The proceedings occupy nearly three columns of the Charleston papers—and the following summary of the most important features of the proceedings we take from the Norfolk Beacon. The meeting was first addressed by Judge *Colcock*, who concluded by offering for adoption a preamble and twenty long Resolutions, in which the grounds assumed by the President in his Proclamation are strongly denounced as historically untrue, reproachful to the memories of the immortal spirits who framed the Declaration of Independence, and formed the Confederacy of 1776—his doctrines as leading inevitably to Consolidated Government, without limitation of powers, and the powers claimed and threatened to be exercised by him, as calculated to excite their astonishment no less than their indignation—they maintain the entire sovereignty of the States, and view with abhorrence the direct and immediate corollary from the premises assumed by the Proclamation, that no state has a right peaceably to secede from the Union—a right which they regard as inseparable from the sovereign character of the parties; which they strongly affirm, and will, if necessary, maintain with their lives. They repel the imputations cast on the state by the President as vituperative and unjust—Approve of the measures of their State Legislature and Executive—Resolve that the whole State Rights and Free Trade party in Charleston will volunteer *en masse* to the Governor, to enrol themselves as he may direct—They view with indignation the concentration of military and naval forces of the U. States in their harbor and on the frontiers of their State, as uncalled for by any public exigency—and if intended to overawe public opinion, as impotent, and unwarrantable.

☞ They have, nevertheless, seen with lively satisfaction, the indications of a beneficial modification of the Tariff by Congress, and the expression of sentiments in both Houses as well as in other quarters auspicious to the peace and harmony of the Union, and *resolve that those indications shall be met by corresponding dispositions on their part* and it is declared as the sense of the Meeting that *pending the process of the measure alluded to, all* occasion of collision between the Federal and State authorities should be sedulously avoided on both sides, in the hope that the painful controversy in which that state is now engaged, may thereby be satisfactorily adjusted, and the Union of the states be established on a sure foundation. But should their expectations be disappointed, they pledge themselves to sustain the Ordinance of their Convention, and laws made in pursuance thereof; and to shield their citizens from the payment of protecting duties, they request and authorise the chairman to nominate and associate with himself, three commissioners to open a correspondence with other districts of the state, for the purpose of organizing a *Free Trade Importing Company*, in order that, if practicable, the whole of the foreign merchandize consumed by the people of the State, may be hereafter imported free from the "odious and unconstitutional tribute" they have hitherto paid.

The subsequent resolutions express satisfaction at the admission of the President in his last message, that he had no right to resort to *military force* to coerce the state into a compliance with the obnoxious and unconstitutional laws, but repel as unjust the imputation of a design on their part to levy war, &c. &c.

They declare that they should regard the conferring by Congress upon the President, of the extraordinary powers demanded in his recent message, as a gross [illegible] of the U. States—as investing the Chief Magistrate with Dictatorial powers, and giving to the Executive, to a certain extent, an absolute control over the lives, liberties and property of the people—that the proposition of the President to supercede the jurisdiction of the Courts of that state over her own citizens, in cases arising under her Ordinance and laws, and giving the Federal Courts absolute control over the judicial tribunals of the State, would, if carried into effect, be utterly subversive not only of the rights of the states, but of every principle of civil and political liberty, &c. &c.

They deny the justice of the imputation that they have acted rashly or unwarrantably in the measures they have adopted—and plead in justification the minous and oppressive course of the Federal Government towards them for the last 10 years.

The Resolutions were seconded by Gen. *Hamilton* in an able and eloquent speech, in which he cordially approved of the Resolutions, recommending to the Party, sedulously to avoid any conflict with the Federal authorities *pending the Bill now before Congress for a modification of the Tariff*. They owed this to the friends of their cause—to the *measures in progress in the Virginia Legislature*, &c.—that they stood on ground, fortunately, where they might pause without injury to their honor or the cause they supported, &c.

The Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Two Committees were appointed, one to raise Volunteers—the other an importing Committee.

Virginia.—The resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates of Virginia were on Friday last concurred in by the Senate—28 ayes to 4 noes. No amendments other than verbal were adopted, except one of despatching them to S. Carolina by a special messenger. This amendment was concurred in by the House, and B. W. Leigh, Esq. appointed, who proceeded forthwith to S. Carolina.

On the same day, a special message was transmitted to the General Assembly by Governor Floyd, accompanying the resolutions of the S. Carolina legislature, asking for the call of a General Convention of the states. The Message is one continued invective against the General Government and its policy, and the Proclamation and Message of the President.

Mr. McCue moved that it should be laid upon the table "with a view that it should not be acted upon." The motion was carried, after debate, by a vote of 67 to 53. The message and documents were then ordered to be printed.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

The News-Schooner Courier and Enquirer, arrived in town this morning at about nine o'clock, with newspapers furnished our News Collector by Capt. Richardson of the ship POLAND, which he boarded at sea yesterday morning.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Richardson for London Journals to the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th ult.—He sailed in company with the ship Napoleon, the packet ship of the 24th.

The siege of the citadel of Antwerp is the great object of interest in European politics. The accounts received from that place in London, bring down the operations to Thursday afternoon, the 20th December. Old Chasse still continued a gallant defence. The Lunetto St. Laurent, in advance of the citadel, after resisting all the bombardment and assaults of the besiegers for eleven days, was undermined on the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th, surrendered. The Lunetto was immediately occupied by the French, and some accounts say measures taken to connect it with their works, others that it was destroyed.

On the 19th, the French lost between 40 and 50 men, in an attempt to throw a bridge of fascines across the ditch of the demilune, between the bastions of Toledo and Pacietto. The bridge was three parts formed; but General Haxo, perceiving that it could not be completed without a further and very serious loss of life, ordered the troops to retreat, with the intention of renewing the attempt on the following night. In the course of that day, St. Cyr Migues was wounded by a shot, which cut his epaulets and bruised his shoulder.

It is evident that if the Citadel, if left unaided and alone, must eventually fall beneath the overwhelming forces brought against it, and in consequence movements are taking place with the object of causing a diversion in its favor. The Dutch Navy have attacked some of the French works on the river, in one of which attacks the Vice Admiral commanding the frigate Eurydice was killed. The sea is the element on which the Hollanders have always distinguished themselves, and considering that they are in possession of the most important points on the river, their ships of war may materially impede the progress of the besiegers.

We look, however, with a more anxious eye to the movements which are taking place in the Dutch army—these are such as to have produced considerable sensation at the French head-quarters, and corresponding demonstrations on their part. Along the whole Dutch line of defence, at Maestricht, Breda and Bergen op Zoom, &c. the Dutch troops under the Prince of Orange are in motion. Can it be possible that this comparatively small force will dare the chances of a battle?

An official declaration of the Court of Prussia to the Germanic Diet on the subject of Holland and Belgium, will be read with interest. That power and the other great powers of the continent may [illegible] the capture of the citadel, but it is evident that any attempt to proceed one step further—aye, even to impose more onerous conditions on Holland than those already prescribed to her, will bring on a general war. Will France, after the enormous expenses she has incurred, the sacrifice of lives which the protracted defence of the citadel has caused, quietly withdraw her army without having made any actual progress towards an adjustment of those objects for which she took the field?

The King of Belgium has again a Ministry, that is, the old one, have resumed their former places. He is left to play a very unimportant part in those affairs which so much concern him.

At Oporto, nothing decisive has occurred. General Solignac, a French officer of considerable reputation, has been appointed to the command of Don Pedro's forces. Some supplies of provisions, ammunition and men had succeeded in passing up the Douro, notwithstanding the batteries erected on the banks by the Miguelites. Strong hopes are expressed by the friends of Don Pedro, that England and France will take a decided part in his favor.

Don Miguel has at length reached the head-quarters of his army. He has caused the most respectful replies to be made to the complaints of the British Government, of injuries sustained by their ships from his batteries.

His attempts to raise a loan at Paris have not yet been successful, but the Carlists there are exerting themselves to procure it for him.

The elections in England and Ireland have nearly terminated. In the latter country—the opposition candidates are termed "repeal candidates;" in the reform, "reform." The papers we have, which, however, are all liberal, state that the result of the election is highly favorable to ministers. The French papers seeing the important bearing which these elections must have on the future course of the British Government, exult loudly at the prospect they afford of a continuance of the alliance between England & France. Cobbett has been foiled completely at Manchester. A new creation of Peers had taken place.

The French papers have a report of the interference of the Emperor of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, which seems not altogether unfounded. The son of the Pacha of Egypt is, it is said, we know not with what truth, rapidly advancing towards Constantinople; and as the force which the Sultan can oppose to him is wholly inadequate, he has claimed and received the assistance of the Emperor Nicholas. A large Russian force is asserted to have assembled at Odessa, to be embarked forthwith for the defence of the capital. We are not told on what terms the Calmuck thus extends his parental arms over his ancient enemy; but the intelligence, whether true or false, has aroused the jealousy of Austria, and the assistance, if not already given, will be so strongly remonstrated against, that it is not improbable the Turk will be left to fight out the contest with his rebellious subjects.

From Paris there is nothing of an interesting character on the domestic politics of France—all is tranquil in that country.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

Made to the German Diet on the 6th December, 1832.

It is known to the Most Serene Diet that Great Britain and France have projected coercive measures against Holland, in order to put into execution the Twenty-four Articles of the treaty of London, dated 12th November, 1831, in conformity to the modifications which have been made by ulterior negotiations.

Although these coercive measures, according to the terms of a Convention concluded between the two powers, are limited to the capture of the citadel of Antwerp, it is impossible in case of resistance on the part of Holland, to conceive such a state of things without war, and to look upon this war between Holland and the two Powers as, in the course of events, without extreme danger to the general peace of Europe.

Austria, Prussia and Russia have not failed to take steps to oppose these measures of constraint against an independent State like Holland, at the same time that those three powers have refused to take part in or to approve of them.

However, as Great Britain and France, in their own position and their relations with Belgium, think they have motives to persevere in their resolutions when once taken, the undersigned Representative of Prussia, as a consequence of the confidential communication made some time since to the Federal Legations, has been authorised to be caused to be entered in the Protocol of the Diet that orders have been given by the King his master, that the 7th *corps d'armee*, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine, and take position between Aix-la-Chapelle and Gueldress, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Muese, opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same time that the 8th corps stationed on the Rhine shall serve as a corps de reserve in support of this force.

Information of the meaning of this measure of precaution has already been given to Great Britain and France by Prussia, to the effect that the Meuse shall not be passed, or the right bank of that river compromised in any way whatever, by the French, Dutch, or Belgian troops who may be at war on the subject of the citadel of Antwerp.

By virtue of superior orders the undersigned communicates the preceding for the information of the Diet.

(Signed) NAGLER.

Frankfort, Dec. 6th, 1832.

Texas.—The Texas Advocate of the 14th ult. published at Brazoria, gives us the following intelligence with regard to the situation of this unfortunate country:

"The federal government is dissolved [illegible] and we are now without a constitution.—Many of the States have refused to vote for a President, for Senators and Representatives. This evil cannot be remedied according to the Constitution, before the expiration of the period of four years."

A convention is to be called for the state of Texas, for the purpose of framing and adopting a provisional constitution.

Various Matters.

Gen. Blair.—This gentleman has been amerced in the sum of three hundred dollars for his assault on Gen. Green. The Theatre business was compromised. A Columbia paper advances a pretty reasonable justification of the General's firing of his pistol at the Theatre. He swore they were "murdering the play," and as he spoke the words, fired at the actors who happened to be on the stage. The General is said to have paid more assault and battery damages than any hero of the 'chivalrous' state. They tell a good story on him, when we remember that he weighs 386. He once got into a quarrel with a tavern-keeper and his wife; from words they soon proceeded to blows, and the General was pummeling the landlord to his heart's content, when the wife seized the gun, and took deliberate aim at the distance of a few paces. The gun snapped, and the lady proceeding with great calmness to re-prime, the General with excellent discretion put off at full speed.

We are happy to hear that Gen. Blair has seen the end of his late difficulties; for the public voice represents him as a man of talent, courage, and, in a general way, fine feelings.—*Whig.*

The Pennsylvania Telegraph publishes the following as a specimen of Mr. Petriken's Anti-Tariff Speech, and observes at the conclusion that the whole number of "*Sirs*" in that gentleman's speeches exceed 700!!

"What, sir, is the American System, sir? It is, sir, a system of oppression & fraud, sir—a system, sir, that grinds the Agriculturalist and the poorer classes of this State to powder, sir—while, sir, it fills the pockets, and increases the avarice of the New-England Manufacturers, sir."

Among the indictments tried in the Berks county Court of Quarter Sessions, at the last term, was one against a female charged with keeping a tippling-shop.—The defence set up was, that the defendant not having a license, was persuaded by some of her friends, as ignorant of the law as herself, that she could evade the penalty imposed by the law for retailing liquor without a license, by giving the liquor *gratis*, and charging for the sugar put therein. The plea not being available, she was found guilty of the charge, but in consequence of her poverty, she was fined $1 and costs.

Some person in Detroit, who loves to "keep moving," as Young Rapid would say, is stirring up the people in that neighborhood, and as many others as can be wrought on, to migrate to the Oregon; there to build a city, as did the first wanderer in the land of Nod. We suppose that when the trees on the shores of the Columbia shall have been cut down, there will be a migration towards Asia, and so the matter will all have to be done over again. The people will take a new start from the Euphrates. The sand-glass of time will be turned, and a new era be reckoned.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The councils of Baltimore have determined to erect a monument to the memory of the Sisters of Charity who died in that city, while attending the sick of the cholera last summer.

SLAVERY.

South-Carolina asks the states to form a convention, to which the constitution shall be referred for remodelling, and several of the adjoining states appear willing to try the experiment. As friends of peace and of the Union, we caution our Southern neighbors against such a dangerous experiment. They now hold their slaves by a constitutional provision, but the free states would never again consent to give up the rights of human beings, whom God has created in his own image, and endowed with the inalienable right of seeking their own *liberty*. Whenever the constitution of the United States shall come before the people for any general revision, slavery will be the first error to be corrected. Let South-Carolina be chary of her nullification threats and her *convention* resorts. Things are *well* now for *them*—let them be cautious how they attempt to make them better.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Difference.—Shortly after the revolution, a clergyman, now alive in Philadelphia, on returning from Maryland, whither he had gone on a visit, found himself in possession of a piece of gold, a *Johannes*, the only money which he had with him. He offered it at the first stopping-place, but the landlord could not raise money enough to give the change, and the same lack of funds was found at every tavern and ferry where the gentleman stopped or crossed, and he arrived at his own house in Philadelphia with the same piece of money with which he commenced his homeward journey.—*Ib.*

A Jaw Breaker.—The Cork Reporter announces among the arrivals at the Hibernian Hotel, Killarney, of Frederick Count Iplitgirlusylewsitnegdmsdag, of Copenhagen.

A correspondent of the Bellefonte Patriot communicates the following interesting circumstance:

"An oak was recently felled by Messrs. Valentine and Thomas, on the north side of the Muncy mountain, which was found [illegible] years old, and to have been marked by a cutting instrument 390 years ago."

A man has been convicted in New-York of voting five times, in as many different wards of the city, at one election; after the whole labor, and expense of a trial, was set at liberty because he did not do it with any *evil intent!*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. FEB. 5, 1833.

☞At the Court of Quarter Sessions, held last week, in this borough, JOHN B. SMITH was tried for passing counterfeit bank notes, convicted, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for four years.

JOHN RENTZEL, charged with a similar offence, was tried, and acquitted.

A young man, who calls himself JAMES GILLESPIE, charged with having broken into and robbed the store of Mr. Carl, in Abbottstown, on the night of the 21st of Nov. had his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last week, was convicted, and sentenced to four years' solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary. He is a young man of very genteel appearance, and is a stranger in this section of country.

☞The great Debate (says the National Intelligencer) has begun in the Senate of the United States. After a sharp skirmish in advance, the main action has come on upon the bill reported by the Judiciary committee, to provide for enforcing the collection of the Revenue, and for preventing attempts to resist the execution of the Laws laying duties on Imports. We are under an impression that this subject will now occupy the attention of the Senate exclusively, after the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, until it is finally acted upon.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun are taking voluminous notes of the current debate, by way of preparing themselves for the encounter which may be expected in a day or two.

The House of Representatives is engaged daily in the discussion of the Tariff bill.

☞In the Senate of Pennsylvania, Jan. 26, "An act to endow the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and the Lafayette College at Easton, came up on second reading. The first section, relating to the College at Gettysburg, being under consideration, Mr. Blythe offered an amendment, which was agreed to, as follows: "Provided, that a Professorship of the German language be established therein." Mr. Boyd then moved to amend section 2d, by striking out "three thousand," the amount proposed to be paid annually for a certain number of years) and insert in lieu of it "two thousand," which was agreed to, and the section passed.

A bill for the entire abolition of Lotteries, in this State, has passed two readings, and been ordered to be transcribed for a third, in the Senate.

The House of Representatives is still busily engaged in the Improvement bill.

The appropriation for the completion of the whole line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, passed on second reading, on Thursday last. Various attempts to get appropriations for lateral canals, failed.

On Thursday last, a very able report was made to the House, by Mr. Leaming, on a resolution of Mr. Lacock, calling for information relative to the effects of not rechartering the U. S. Bank. 4000 copies were ordered to be printed.

We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers next week.

From the Penn. Reporter, Jan. 25.

We have just learned that Governor Wolf has appointed ELLIS LEWIS, Esq. of Bradford county, Attorney General. Mr. Lewis is one of the most distinguished members of the bar in Northern Pennsylvania; a firm and undeviating democrat, and is at present one of the representatives of Bradford and Tioga counties in the state legislature. We also learn that it is the intention of Mr. Lewis to remove to Harrisburg to practice law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The casual reader may not have noticed the fact, to which it seems proper to direct his attention, after what passed on the first reading of the bill lately reported, and now under debate in the Senate, for enforcing the collection of the revenue, that the committee which reported the bill has, of its own accord, proposed two amendments to it, which obviate the two strongest objections to it, viz. first, to restrict the use of military force by the Executive to the suppression of violence, (instead of including its use for prevention also, &c.)—and, secondly, to limit its duration to the end of the next session of Congress; that is, to a little more than a year.

THE BELGIAN WAR.

"The quiver rattleth—the glittering spear and the shield—the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."—*Job.*

The war blast has sounded—Antwerp has become the theatre of strife and blood. Fearful music has burst from the mouths of two hundred cannon—countless muskets have joined the chorus—bombs and rockets have lent their splendors; and their explosions, mingling with the groans of the dying, have given the finish to the picture of war and its ravages.

A correspondent writes—"Along the whole line, shots succeed each other with extreme rapidity. The enemy replies [illegible] magnificent. I am in the town (Antwerp) which is almost deserted."

We give the news in this paper, as received by the late arrivals at New York.

One might almost fancy "the end" to be near. Earthquakes—pestilence—famine—war—all are before our eyes. Etna, troubled by her internal fires, has burst forth, and destroyed the town of Bronte, nine leagues from Catania, which town contained *ten thousand inhabitants.* The pestilence, in the form of Cholera, has traversed a large portion of the world. Famine has not been without its witnesses, and war has blown his trumpet.—These signs, it is true, except one, are far away from our beloved country—but who can tell, when we, too, shall mingle in bloody strife; and our peace, like that of portions of the old world, be made the victim of man's lust of power, and supremacy. "For whence come wars? Do they not come of your lusts?"

For ourselves, we see every day more and more clearly, that we shall have trouble. It is true, Heaven may in mercy spare us—but the signs of the times are ominous, and fearful, even beyond what the generality of persons appear to believe. *Commercial Herald.*

LATE & IMPORTANT.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP—DESTRUCTION OF THE DUTCH FLOTILLA, &c.

By the arrival of the ship Florida, Capt. Griswold, from London, the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, have advices from that city to the evening of the 27th of December, five days later than the former dates. These papers inform us that Antwerp, after a siege of twenty-six days, during which time the fortress was literally—

——— girded with a waist of iron,
And hemmed about with grim destruction,

has capitulated to the French. The annexed letter from the correspondent of the London papers, gives the particulars of the capitulation:—

Berchem, Head-quarters of Marshal Gerard, Sunday, Dec. 23, 11 P. M.

Capitulation of the Citadel of Antwerp.

The capitulation is at length signed, and the brave General Chasse is a prisoner of war in the hands of the French. The negotiations were carried on during the whole of the day, and it is only within the last hour that the terms have been definitively settled. Chasse at first demanded that himself and garrison should be allowed to return to Holland. To this Gerard positively refused, and desired that the citadel should surrender at discretion. A second parliamentaire was then sent by Chasse with a different proposition. The Marshal, having consulted a Council of War, returned for answer, that Chasse should give up all the forts belonging to Belgium along the Scheldt; and that, on such conditions being acceded to, he would consent to the first demand of the Dutch General.

Chasse, after a little delay, sent a third parlementary with a note to Gerard, stating that he had no control over forts Lillo and Liefkenshock, which were placed under the orders of Captain Bake. Gerard at length sent his alternative to Chasse, and desired a categorical answer with as short delay as possible. The Marshal demanded that Lillo and Liefkenshock, with all the forts dependencies of the citadel, should be given up, when the garrison would be permitted to leave the citadel with all the honors of war; or, that the dependencies only should be given up, and the garrison remain prisoners of war until the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshock were in possession of the Belgians. Chasse accepted the latter condition, and the capitulation was signed at 10 o'clock, by which the Belgians are to take possession of the out posts of the gates of the esplanade and secours, and that the Tete de Flandre, forts Burght and D'Austruwil were to be immediately evacuated.

Seventy-five thousand Frenchmen with upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, have succeeded, after twenty-four days siege, in reducing the citadel of Antwerp, with its handful of men. The honor in this instance is all on one side—the Dutch notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the enemy gave them active employment for nearly a month, and only surrendered when the citadel was reduced to ashes and their provisions and ammunition destroyed by the bombs of the besiegers. History will not have much to say in favor of the French as a brave and hazardous siege. Taking advantage of dark nights, they succeeded in forming their parallels and cutting their trenches. Protected by their works, they showered bombs like hail into the citadel—instead of gallantly mounting the breach, they sprung mines, and, not being harassed by an army either in the rear or front, they worked at leisure, and by force of military tactics & the amazing strength of their artillery, they reduced the citadel into the deplorable condition it is now to be seen.

It is true that the besiegers had effected their breach, and were prepared to commence the assault; but Gerard and Haxo were fully aware that it would never come to such close quarters. Their object was to reduce the citadel, and they have succeeded.

The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left which could shelter the garrison; their ammunition or provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casamate or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmur escaped their lips.

On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse, and urged him to make a desperate sortie, and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives on the field of battle, to being murdered by bombs coming from an enemy away from their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance—foresaw a mutiny by the French and Belgians—and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend on the citadel in its delapidated state was impossible—and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honor of his country, he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

The first interview the French parliamentary had with Chasse he was introduced with his eyes covered. The veteran, the instant he saw him, ordered the bandage to be removed. "We have no more secrets," said he, "admire the glorious works of your bombs—tell Marshall Gerard the exact situation of the citadel."

LATER.

Berchem, Head Quarters of Marshal Gerard, Monday evening, Dec. 24.

I have very little to add to my letter of this morning. A Dutch officer and Captain Passy, Aid-de-camp to Marshal Gerard, are gone to the Hague with the terms of the capitulation. The Marshal demands from the King of Holland consent to give up all the forts and dependencies of the citadel, in conformity to the treaty of the 15th Nov.

The act for capitulation consists of ten articles, and its purport is—

That the citadel of Antwerp, Tete de Flanderes, Burght, D'Austavil, and Zurndrecht, should be immediately given up.

That the commander and his garrison, should be considered as prisoners of war until the surrender of Forts Dillo and Liefkenshook.

That the garrison should leave the citadel with all the honors of war.

That the garrison should lay down its arms on the glacis of the citadel, on the side next the esplanade.

That the garrison should only take away with it such articles as belong immediately to the officers and privates.

That the materiel which defended the citadel should be considered as the property of the Belgian government.

That an inventory should be taken of all the materiel, &c.

That two battalions of French infantry should take immediate possession of the posts of the half-moon, the curtain towards the esplanade, and of the gates of the citadel.

That should the king of Holland consent to the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liefkenshock, Gen. Chasse and the garrison should be escorted by the French to the Frontiers of Holland, and there have their arms returned to them.

The 16th article makes mention that the gun boats lying in the Scheldt, and in the polders, should not be considered as included in the present treaty, Gen. Chasse having declared that they were under the command of Captain Koopman, and that he had no control whatever over them.

In conformity with these articles, the French took possession of the different posts mentioned, and jointly with the Dutch, keep the guard of the citadel.—Until the return of the messenger to the Hague, nothing will be definitely settled, and a great deal will depend on the reply of the King of Holland as to his future intentions. Those best acquainted with Dutch politics, feel certain that William never will consent to give up the forts in question voluntarily, and from the consistency of the line of politics he has hitherto followed, the French will be compelled to reduce these forts, and take them if they can.

The city of Antwerp presents an aspect very different to what it did a few days since. The shops are open again, the gay merchandise is once more at the windows, and carriages are rolling into the town with its emigrant inhabitants.

Early in the evening the gun boat No. 8 which it is said has on board things of value, as well as important documents, was obliged to surrender to the French garrison, at Fort Phillippe.

Towards 9 o'clock the Dutch set fire to six other gun-boats moored under the Citadel; they all became a prey to the flames; five others were also sunk by them; during the night the steamer Chasse was also blown up.

The citadel offers a picture of extreme desolation—no building remains entire—all are totally destroyed or crippled by the projectiles of the besiegers—not a foot of ground but is ploughed up by the balls and shells. One important building was destroyed, with all its contents. It would appear that this loss determined the besieged to capitulate. It is clear they held out to the last extremity.

General Chasse and his garrison are still in the citadel, the approaches to which are forbidden to the curious by the French, who are in possession of the posts mentioned in the capitulation.

LONDON, Dec. 27—(Evening.)—The accounts from Antwerp, contain some highly interesting details of the terms of the capitulation, and of the occurrences which took place up to one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The garrison marched out to the quay of the citadel on Monday afternoon, under the command of General Favange (Chasse himself being unable to move, from an attack of the rheumatism,) and laid down their arms according to the terms agreed on. They were then escorted back to their quarters, where they will remain until the answer to the communication made to the Hague is received. If the King of Holland [illegible] surrender the other forts on the Scheldt, (of which the fullest expectation is entertained at Antwerp,) these gallant men are to be subjected to the treatment of prisoners of war, and confined at Menin and Ypres.

But the conduct of the French and Belgians with regard to the gun-boats stationed between the Citadel and the Tete de Flandres deserves to be designated as atrocious. The gun-boats were in no degree dependent upon the Citadel, nor were they under the orders of Gen. Chasse; the commander, Captain Koopman, acted under instructions direct from his Sovereign. They were not, therefore, included in the capitulation of the Citadel, and actually kept from it. Nevertheless, in defiance of this distinct understanding, and in violation of Belgic neutrality, when Capt. Koopman, on the cessation of hostilities, thought proper to drop down the river with his little fleet, the Belgians, from some of the works on the banks, with the assistance of French artillerymen, opened a heavy fire upon the gun-boats, and their gallant Commander, finding that it was next to impossible to effect a passage by the opposing batteries, blew up and sunk his vessels (with the exception of one which escaped,) rather than allow them to fall into the hands of either French or Belgians by whom they might have been used against Forts Lillo and Liefkenshock. This spirited conduct of the Dutch commander provoked the disappointed feelings of the Belgians, who were base enough to pelt and hoot at him and his gallant comrades as they passed through the streets as prisoners of war. No doubt many of the valiant assailants of disarmed prisoners were the same pitiful scoundrels who threw down their arms and ran away when armed Dutchmen appeared before them. No wonder the French should put their feet upon the necks of such wretches.—The people who are capable of such conduct are surely unworthy to be raised to the station of an independent nation.

In addition to the public advices from the Continent, which lead to the belief that a general continental war is not far distant, we have received private information from Germany of a very important nature, which greatly strengthens this opinion.

We are impatient to know the answer of William: for, in case of refusal, the result of the stipulation is, that the garrison of the citadel shall be sent prisoners to France; on the contrary, if he accept, they will be conducted to the frontiers, with all the honors of war."

The loss of the French before Antwerp is computed at from 16 to 18,000 men—the loss of the Dutch not known. Ten thousand bombs were thrown by the French engineers into the citadel, which destroyed all the provision and water of the besieged.

The impression prevailed that a general war would be the inevitable consequence. It was supposed that the Dutch would be assisted by the Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Indeed it was reported that a Russian army of 100,000 men were on their march for the frontiers of Belgium and Holland.

The Charleston Courier, speaking of the appointment of the same day that the Ordinance is to go into effect, as a day of prayer by the nullifiers, says, "*Is religion to be called upon to dabble her robes in paternal blood?* Instead of appealing to Heaven to sanction them, let the nullifiers, on that day, repeal their ordinance of blood and proscription, and Heaven will hear their prayer, put up in their closets for forgiveness; but let them not madly go on to crime and blood, and yet put up public prayers for success in mocking Heaven, and daring its retributive justice."

As it respects nullification, we believe it is a bug bear,—a heresy, which will be put down at home.

From the Newport (N. H.) Spectator.

Uncommon Fatality.—It has appeared to us that disease among children within the past year has proved unusually fatal. Out of the *forty-five* deaths which occurred in this town in the last 12 months, *thirty* were children under ten years of age. In the small town of Goshen, adjoining us, 20 children have died, (if we have been correctly informed,) within about ten months. In the neighboring town of New-London, *one-thirtieth* of the whole population have deceased the past year, a great proportion of which were children. In Corydon, Wendell, and other towns in this county, the same alarming fatality marks the progress of disease. We notice, also, that among the deaths which occurred in Charlestown, Mass. in the past year, out of 114, *fifty-two* were children under ten years of age. In some instances parents have been called to part with all their children. One family in this neighborhood buried 4 of their loving ones within the short space of 4 weeks. In Goshen four little sisters are consigned to their narrow bed, within a still less time. Our population must increase very slowly unless the destroying hand is stayed or retarded. The number of deaths in Exeter, with a population of nearly a thousand more than ours, is but forty-three.

The Spy in Washington asserts that the President a few days ago, asked a gentleman "what has Virginia to do with this matter? It is no business of hers.—And there is Tom Ritchie talking about *State Rights.* I have no patience to read such stuff. I flung his paper against the wall."

A more amusing edition of the President's observations, has reached this city through other channels.—*Whig.*

A letter from Washington says "It is confidently expected that Dr. WATKINS will very soon be discharged by the Supreme Court from his long confinement." *Inst. Patriot.*

DIED,

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. *Herbert Smith*, jr. of Cumberland township, aged about 22 years.

At Greenvillage, on the 15th ult. Mr. *Mathew Duncan*, an old resident of Franklin county.

On the 27th ult. at Cambridge, Ohio, *David*, only son of John Hersh, jr. Esq., aged about 9 months.

MARRIED,

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *Burkhart Wert*, to Miss *Lydia Harman*—both of Straban township.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 37	Oats,	40
Wheat (red)	1 12	Cloverseed,	7 00
" (white)	1 16	Flaxseed,	1 37
Corn,	65	Whiskey,	33
Rye,	71	Plaister,	5 50

FOR RENT,

A very convenient two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

on the north-west corner of the Diamond in Gettysburg. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Feb. 5. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 5th day of March next*, on the premises,

A HOUSE & LOT,

at present occupied by John Garvin, Esq. on West York-street, Gettysburg, the second from the Diamond.——Also,

Three Shares of Gettysburg & Petersburg

TURNPIKE STOCK.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

HENRY MYERS,
Ex'r of John Myers, deceased.

Feb. 5. ts

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, upon the premises, on *Saturday the 2d day of March next*,

A Lot of Ground,

fronting on West Middle-street in the borough of Gettysburg.——Also,

Three other Lots,

in said borough, containing 4 or 5 Acres each, adjoining lands of Walter Smith and others.——Also,

A Three-acre Lot,

lying between Middle-street and the Millerstown Road, in the said borough.

To be sold as the Estate of *Charles S. Ditterline*, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

T. C. MILLER, *Adm'r de bonis non.*
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 5. ts

DOMESTIC ATTACHMENT.

PETER MYERS vs. JACOB BROUGH. } *Domestic Attachment in Adams County Court of Common Pleas of Jan. Term, 1833.*

WE, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of the above Defendant, with power to credit the accounts, and adjust the demands of said defendant's creditors; do hereby require all persons indebted to said defendant, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to such debtor, to us the said Trustees; and also all Creditors of said defendant, are hereby notified to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

T. C. MILLER,
GEO. DEARDORFF,
JOHN WOLFORD, } Trustees.

Feb. 5. 4t

Savings Institution OF EMMITSBURG.

THIS Institution receives Weekly Deposits; the amount of which, from each day of declaring dividend, will be entitled to 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

These deposits can be withdrawn at either of the days of declaring dividend, by giving ninety days' notice.

Provision is also made for the admission of this class of Depositors to membership, and, when members, entitled to the profits of the Institution, in proportion to the amount of their Stock.

Special Deposits will be received as follows:

Those made to be drawn at pleasure, no interest;

Those made for 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum; and

Those made for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum, will be allowed.

The Stock, or Deposits of members, being a permanent fund, is held up as a security to Special and Weekly Depositors.

The funds of the Institution are judiciously invested in approved negotiable paper.

By Order,

JOSEPH BAUGHER, *Treasurer.*

Feb. 5. 3t

BATTALION ORDERS!

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers*, will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to a resolution [illegible] of the Battalion on the 29th Dec. last.

☞Punctual attendance is desired.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, *Adjutant.*

Feb. 5. tp

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 22d inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms, &c. in complete order.

WM. KERR, *Capt.*

Feb. 5. tp

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Peter Schildt,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Mary Magdalen (widow), John Schildt, Mary, intermarried with Samuel Diffendall, Catharine, intermarried with Abraham Allner, Samuel Schildt, George Schildt, Nicholas Schildt, and Peter Schildt—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 1st day of March next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Warner, containing Fifty-two Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, February 5, 1833. tf

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Michael King,

LATE of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary, (widow) Catharine, intermarried with John C. Stoner, Leah, intermarried with Jacob Brown, Mary, intermarried with Albert Monundon, Susannah King, and George King, and the children of Elizabeth, who was intermarried with Baltzer Werner, (and since dead, viz: Jacob Werner, Michael Werner, John Werner, Catharine Werner, Mary Werner, and Sarah Werner, or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 2d day of March next*, on a certain House and Two Lots of Ground, situate in the town of Berlin, Hamilton township, adjoining lots of Hugh M'Sherry, Henry Overholtzer and others:—Also, a Lot of Ground, across the alley from the former property, containing about Three Acres, adjoining lands of Stone's heirs and M'Clellan, Conewago creek, and Henry Overholtzer, along an alley; Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing about Four Acres, adjoining lands of George Clark and George Springer, the Menallen road and others; to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, February 5, 1833. tf

PENNSYLVANIA

State Temperance Society.

AT a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, held at Philadelphia on the 15th day of October, 1832, a letter was received from the American Temperance Society, recommending the holding of meetings of Temperance Societies, and the friends of Temperance, simultaneously in all the cities, towns and villages of the United States, on *Tuesday the 26th day of February*, 1833.

The Pennsylvania Society, fully approving the proposition, directed notice thereof to be issued for the information and government of its auxiliaries, requesting them to convene on the day appointed, and to make report of their proceedings to it as soon thereafter as possible.

The Society, furthermore, most respectfully invites those citizens of Pennsylvania, who may not be connected with Temperance Associations, to meet at the time designated, to declare and publish their sense of the importance of the great plan of moral reformation, which seeks to abolish Intemperance from our beloved country.

A union as to the time of assembling for this purpose, would, it is believed, much increase the interest which is already felt on the subject—would call forth the efforts of the highest and best talents of the land—would extend useful knowledge concerning the progress of the cause—and ensure that efficiency of action, on which, with the favor of Divine Providence, the complete and universal success of the object depends.

On behalf of the Society,

ROBERTS VAUX, *President.*
ISAAC S. LLOYD, *Corresponding Sec'y.*
DAVID M'CLURE, *Recording Sec'y.*

Feb. 5. 3t

☞The editors of all newspapers in Pennsylvania are respectfully solicited to give the foregoing notice a few insertions between this date and the 26th of February.

Short-horned Durham Bull,

SIR CHARLES,

IS now offered for sale—his sire by Mr. C. A. Barnitz's full-blood Bull Emperor. Sir Charles is ¾ blood, and will be two years old in June. To save trouble, his price is $100.

WM. M'CLELLAN.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. tf

N. B. The subscriber offers him for sale, in consequence of having purchased *Comet*, a full-blood.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

POETRY.

From the London British Magazine.

STANZAS.

Oh! steal not thou my faith away,
Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind,—
Let [illegible] that earth can yield decay,
But leave this heavenly gift behind;—
Our life—but a meteor gleam,
Lit up amid surrounding gloom—
A dying lamp, a fitful beam,
Quench'd in the cold and silent tomb.

Yet if, as holy men have said,
There be beyond this dreary bourne,
Some region where the faithful dead
Eternally forget to mourn,
Welcome the wolf, the sword, the chain,
The burning [illegible] abyss—
I shrink not from the path of pain,
Which endeth in a world like this.

But oh! if all that [illegible] here,
When grief [illegible] stings,
Exist but in the [illegible]
Of Fancy's [illegible]
If hopes, though [illegible] and deep,
Be bold and baseless [illegible]ries,
Then welcome that eternal sleep,
Which knoweth [illegible] like these.

Yet hush! thy troubled heart be still;
Renounce thy vain philosophy
Like morning [illegible]
The light of Truth will break on thee.
Go—search the prophet's [illegible] page—
Go—question [illegible] sky,
And learn from them, [illegible] sage!
The glorious words—'Thou shalt not die!'

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

When rosy evening's sweetest light
Fades like our joy too soon away,
How dear the thought that but a night
Divides it from the brighter day.

So to the dying Christian's eye
The twilight of the world retires
But to reveal the Heavenly sky,
And Glory's everlasting fires.

That sky, those fires unfading shine
O'er boundless plains of light and love,
Reflections of that smile divine
That makes the perfect bliss above.

PETRARCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Visiter.

A YANKEE TRICK.

There has been a good deal of talk in this city, as well as those cities north and east of us, concerning the marriage of a Miss Phelps with two gentlemen, Mr. Roswell M. Field, of Fayetteville, and Mr. J. H. Clark, of Boston. It appears these two marriages, in which but three were concerned, were announced simultaneously in the Boston and Windsor papers, and rumor, of course, began to conjecture. The "Traveller and Times" of New-York, throws some light upon the mystery. It seems that Miss P. possessed an ample fortune, besides every other charm that could make a young lady lovely in the eyes of a suitor; she was betrothed to Mr. C. with the consent of all parties—he being a gentleman of medium circumstances, and a merchant of Boston. In the meanwhile, in steps *Auld Robin Gray*, in the form of a Mr. F. a rich gentleman from the South, rather advanced in years—but having an ample store of the ready. The parents were charmed with the glitter of gold—and of course used all their endeavors to break the lady's engagement with Mr. C.; but she, true to her first love, resisted all their efforts, wrote to her lover concerning her situation, and planned an elopement ere the dreadful day of her union with with Mr. F. should arrive. The sordid parents, suspecting by the cheerfulness of their victim, that all things were not right, ordered the marriage rites one day earlier than anticipated at first. The poor girl was consequently hurried to the altar more like a statue than any thing else—and the ceremony was performed. The Boston lover, in the mean while, had not been idle; he stationed a relay of horses on the road—and arrived at Putney just in time to be too late—the rites had just been consummated. Not in the least disheartened, he puts his wits to work—and soon found out that the banns had not been published, and Miss P. was not a wife in the eyes of the law. He consequently stole an interview with her, and had an explanation of affairs. The "hour for retiring" had not yet arrived—and the groom began to be in the fidgets about his bride—she was sent for—but could no where be found; and so poor Pilgarlick was left to make the best of it. Chase was instantly made, but the lovers were too fleet for their pursuers. They reached Boston, and were lawfully wedded.

Thus the mystery is explained; it is said they frequently laugh at the joke, a laugh which must be at the expense of Mr. F.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Herald.

PAYING FOR A TOOTH.

A few days ago, a tall, overgrown lubber of a Jonathan just from the bush, came into town to get a front tooth set into his upper jaw to supply the place of one which he lost last winter in consequence of a severe kick in his face by an unruly old horse; for, said he, "Jemima Patch will never consent to marry me till I can show her a full set of teeth, at least from one corner of my mouth to the other."—Jonathan drove up full split to the Farmers' Hotel in Court street, ordered his horse taken care of, inquired for a dentist whose shop happened to be near by, and bolted in.—"They tell us as how you can set teeth, don't you?" Yes, sir. "Wal, I've got a tooth gone here in my upper jaw and I wants you to put in another; for ye see I and Jemima are going to get married week after next if nothing happens more than we knows on. How much shall you charge for the job?"—Why, that depends, sir, upon what kind of a tooth you will have in. We have calves' teeth, sheeps' teeth, cows' teeth, elephant's teeth, and the teeth of the Hippopotamus or sea horse, and you can take your choice. Here the dentist exhibited different specimens of teeth, some of which were two or three feet long.

"Wal ye see I'll be darnation if I'll have any such plaguy things as them in my mouth I know. I'd as soon have an iron wedge or a handspike; so if that's what you're up to I'll be off, and Jemima Patch may take me as I am or whistle for a husband for all what I care." Well, but stop, sir, said the dentist; these teeth are in their rude state, just as they are taken from the animals they belong to.—I do not intend to put them in as you now see them. I will assure you that I can fix them so that their size and shape shall exactly fit;—otherwise no pay.

This assurance being given by the dentist, Jonathan concluded to try a section from the hippopotamus; so he sat down and endured with much patience the rough handling of the dentist for two hours and a half. After the tedious process was over, he got up, went to the glass, and with a complacent smile manifested his entire satisfaction of the operation he had submitted to. He walked to and fro across the room some half a dozen times, put on his hat and made for the door.—The dentist thought it was now time for him to secure his fee, and told the fellow he must pay him two dollars. "No that I won't by a darn sight. Jemima Patch is to pay for this tooth—that's the bargain she and I made—and if she don't come up to her word she and I are two—that's true as preaching;" and off he went without further ceremony.

A respectable farmer in Somersetshire, who had the misfortune to be yoked to a termagant wife, in a fit of irritation struck her a blow of no great importance in itself, but the wife, on falling against a projection, received further injury and died. The husband was arraigned for manslaughter. On the trial several witnesses were called to prove the ordinary forbearance of the prisoner, his humane disposition, and the termagant character of the wife. This evidence produced such an effect upon the jury, that when the judge had summed up and asked for their verdict, the foreman, after consulting a minute or two with his colleagues, exclaimed, 'Sarv'd her right.'

A man in Yorkshire who was fond of hunting, had cleaned his leather inexpressibles, and hung them to dry in his garden, preparatory to the sports of the following day. In the course of the night a fellow broke into the garden and was stealing the article in question, when the owner hearing a noise, looked out of the window and saw the thief. Having been previously robbed, he was determined to punish the offender, and producing a blunderbuss, fired at and killed him. He was put upon trial for manslaughter, but the fact of the trespass and robbery was soon established in evidence. When called upon for the verdict, the jury returned, through their foreman, the following:—"We find the deceased guilty of stealing a pair of leather breeches."

It is a very common occurrence for European emigrants, when about to pass up Lake Erie from Buffalo, to stipulate with the captains to furnish them with water during the passage. An Irishman having engaged his passage up the Lake, and having put his family and goods on board, when the bell rang for departure he was missing. The boat had hardly put off when he came running down with a five gallon keg on his shoulder. On being asked why he came to be absent at such a time, he said, he had been up into the village to procure a keg of water, so that in case they should be put upon short allowance, he and his family might have a supply! The Lake is, as we all know, fresh water.

The most confirmed drunkard we ever knew was an old man in the "land of pumpkins" who possessed the greatest possible abhorrence for anti-temperance. Having drank NINE mugs of cider, at a neighbor's house, one evening, he concluded to leave off in a pure denial by taking another. "I believe, neighbor T.," says old Guzzlefunction, "that I'll take another glass of your cider: I do like good cider as well as any body, but as for swilling it down as some people do, I never could."

An Unlucky Thief.—A man who keeps a little tavern about twelve miles from Auburn, N. Y. purchased a loaf of sugar, weighing about 25 pounds, and deposited it in his sleigh. While absent a few minutes the sugar was stolen; and supposing it irrecoverably lost, drove home. In the course of the same evening, a fellow came in puffing and blowing, and offered the identical loaf of sugar for sale, having brought it all the way from Auburn on his back.

Anecdote of Chancellor Kent—A lawyer in pleading before him, remarked, "suppose your honor stole a horse," "stop! stop sir," said the Chancellor, "you have no right to suppose such a case." "Then suppose that I stole the horse." "Oh, very probable, very probable indeed; go on sir," replied the Chancellor.

An epicure who was advised to start a young horse for the "Two years old stakes," declined on the ground that, were he to win them, they would be hardly worth eating.

Cæsar having found a collection of letters written by his enemies to Pompey, burnt them without reading—"For," said he, "though I am upon my guard against *anger*, yet it is safer to remove the *cause*."

A statesman begins to *lower* himself when he consents to be *hired* by others.

GAMBLING.

It is but a line that separates innocence from sin. Whoever fearlessly approaches the line, will soon have crossed it.—To keep at a distance therefore is the part of wisdom. No man ever made up his mind to consign to perdition his soul at once. No man ever entered the known avenues which conduct to such an end, with a firm and undaunted step. The brink of ruin is approached with caution, and by imperceptible degrees; and the wretch who now stands fearlessly scoffing there, but yesterday had sunk back from the tottering cliff with trembling.

Do you wish for illustration? The profligate's unwritten history will furnish it. How inoffensive its commencement—how sudden and awful its catastrophe! Let us review his life. He commences with play; but it is only for amusement. Next he hazards a trifle to give interest, and is surprised when he finds himself a gainer by the hazard. He then ventures, not without misgivings, on a deeper stake. That stake he loses. The loss and the guilt oppress him. He drinks to revive his spirits. His spirits revived, he stakes to revive his fortune. Again he is unsuccessful, and again his spirits flag, and the inebriating cup revives him. Ere he is aware of it he has become a drunkard; he has become a bankrupt. Resource fails him. His fortune is gone; his character is gone; his tenderness of conscience is gone. God has withdrawn His spirit from him. The demon of despair takes possession of his bosom; reason deserts him; he becomes a maniac.

As we have said, the finished gambler has no heart. The club with which he herds would meet, though all its members were in mourning. They would meet, though the place of rendezvous were in the chamber of the dying; they would meet, though it were an apartment in the charnel house. Not even the death of kindred can affect the gambler. He would play upon his brother's coffin; he would play upon his father's sepulchre.—*Dr. Nott.*

Needle Work.—A *lady* in the city of New York, over fifty years of age, in addition to the cares of a very extensive establishment, has made up with her own hands 1500 towels, 400 pair of sheets, 400 pair of pillow cases all ruffled or pointed, 250 bed ticks, and 300 patchwork bed quilts of ample dimensions and several of them composed entirely of pieces not larger than a quarter of a dollar.—The whole of the work has been executed within the last six years. A woman who can do this is more than a crown to her husband.

National Debt.—Since the National debt began in King William's time, that is, one hundred and thirteen years ago, the revenue of England has augmented to fourteen times what it was, and the free disposal revenue to a little more than thrice its amount at that period. We have borrowed £400,000,000, paid in interest £590,000,000, and have to pay before the extinction of the debt £1,060,000,000 making in all £1,560,000,000, expended for the wars of one hundred and thirteen years, when all the accounts are finally settled, if ever that should be. So immense a sum would weigh in gold, 34,375,410 pounds weight, or 12,187 tons.

London paper.

New Alarm Clocks.—Not long since a chap from the land of wooden nutmegs visited this town with a load of alarm clocks, and invited a son of Erin to buy one. Troth, said the man of the Emerald Isle, I have now in my house two alarm clocks that wake me every hour and every half hour in the night, *and if you can make two as good, I will give you fifty dollars apiece for them.* The Connecticut jocky looked surprised, and wished to see them; upon which Pat took him into the house, and showed him a pair of *squalling twins.* *New Bedford Gaz.*

How to become short-sighted.—A person with the best sight may make himself short-sighted, by merely wearing concave glasses. I have met with some simple young gentlemen at college, who produced the disease by this affectation, and became permanently, short-sighted. The retina accustomed to the stimulus of light, sent from very close objects, becomes insensible to those more remote, and consequently less powerful. Hence watchmakers are short-sighted, and sailors the reverse.—*Mechanics' Mag.*

Advice to Wives.—Always wear your wedding ring, for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined. If you are ruffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in mind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it to you, where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

The Blind.—The benevolent will be gratified to learn, that it is in contemplation to establish, in the city of Philadelphia, an institution for the instruction of the blind. When we consider the success of the like institutions at Paris, London, and various other cities of Europe, there is every encouragement for the public spirited and benevolent citizens of this free country to establish in our city of "Brotherly Love," already eminent for its charitable institutions, one that will be exclusively directed to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate blind. It appears that the state of Pennsylvania contains upwards of *five hundred* persons entirely deprived of the power of vision, the greatest blessing of life.

In these institutions the blind are not only made expert mechanics in many branches of the arts and manufactures; but by the use of raised letters, are enabled to read, write, keep accounts, and are made acquainted with every department of science. When we consider the great misfortune of this class of our fellow beings, to alleviate it, would seem to be one of the most interesting objects for the exercise of benevolence. Mr. Friedlander, who proposes to make the experiment at Philadelphia, is a teacher of experience, who brings with him from Europe high testimonials of his character and qualifications. We wish success to the project, and hope that it will receive from a liberal and benevolent public, that encouragement and aid of which it is so deserving. If legislative aid and bounty should become necessary to its establishment and success, we think it ought to be bestowed, in order to promote the happiness and usefulness of so many unfortunate beings.

From the Kentucky Intelligencer.

Battle ground of Tippecanoe

There are few scenes in the Western country so full of interest to the stranger as the Battle Ground of Tippecanoe. He who looks upon the page of his country's heroism as the bright heraldry of a young and vigorous republic, and whose bosom swells at the recital of those glorious deeds of daring and bravery which distinguished our frontier wars, cannot look unfeelingly on this interesting spot. His mind wanders back to those days of privation and hardship, which were endured by the western rangers in their attempts to quell the haughty souls of our savage borderers: and chords of memory and feeling are touched, to which language is incapable of giving expression.

An hour and a half's pleasant ride from the agreeable little village of Lafayette, (Indiana,) on the Wabash, will place you on the spot,—and you will generally find some one in the neighborhood who will accompany you over the ground, and point out to you the position of the troops during the battle: the point of first attack by the enemy; the rock upon which Daviess fell and expired: and the grave of the fallen warriors.

On the 20th of May, 1832, I visited the battle ground, in company with an elderly gentleman and his son from Louisville, Ky. It was a clear, calm day, and after a pleasant ride from Lafayette, we halted upon the memorable spot. Many of those who fell beneath the rifle-fire of the dark-eyed Pottewattomie, and the blood-thirsty Shawnee, had been the intimate friends of Mr. H. my companion. He spoke of their manly virtues with warmth and energy: and a tear furrowed down the old gentleman's cheek, as he gazed upon the rude grave that contained their remains.

The incidents of the battle are pretty generally known to backwoodsmen, but if a sketch, gathered from one of the actors in the scene, can give any interest to this paper, there can be no impropriety in adding it here. Gen. Harrison, with his forces, consisting of a few hundred mounted Kentucky rangers, and a large number of foot soldiers, arrived on the evening previous to the engagement, at the prophet's town, one mile from the battle ground.—The few Indians that the troops found here, manifested a disposition to treat with Gen. Harrison, and pointed out to him the spot on which the battle was subsequently fought, as a proper place for his encampment, where they promised the chiefs of their band should wait upon him on the following morning. Many of the officers doubted the faith of the Indians, and were inclined to camp at some other place. However, the site was a favorable one; our troops were much fatigued from a continued forced march for several days: and after making some necessary precautionary arrangements, the tents were struck and the camp-fires kindled. On either side of the encampment was a slight declivity, at the base of which a fork of the Tippecanoe creek meandered slowly through the prairie, and united a hundred yards or so below the encampment. The soldiers slept with their rifles in their arms prepared to fight at the word, should the Indians prove treacherous, and attempt an attack. Before day-light the Indians advanced in a large body, and arranged themselves unperceived beneath the brow of the encampment hill on both sides. A sentinel at the extreme rear of the tents was fired upon, tomahawked, and scalped, before the "alarm" had aroused the camp. Harrison shouted his men to arms; but the favorable situation of the enemy prevented the fire of the whites from being at all destructive: while on every side were falling the bravest of our men. Defeat stared the white man in the face, and the chill look of death was settling in every countenance. The bravest quailed and tottered beneath the thunder of the savage fire: and the war-hoop rang upon the still morning air as the knell of bright anticipations and glorious hopes. The chances of victory were against the whiteman, and the duskiness of the morning preserved the enemy from the consequences of the firing of the forces. Memory wandered back to the fire side of the soldier, and imagination pictured the widow and the orphan resting upon the charity of the cold world. At this critical juncture, Daviess, the intrepid Daviess, shouted to his Kentucky rangers, to follow him to the charge, as the only measure of success. His command was obeyed; they rushed down the declivity upon the foe on the left of the encampment, and received manfully the fire of the Indians—Daviess fell: yet with his last breath he cheered his men to victory. One impulse and the conquest was ours. The determined spirit of the rangers struck terror to the savages: the prediction of their prophet was proven false*—and their line gave way. Numbers of the red men lay dead upon the spot. The retreating whoop of the fugitives, started the remaining wing, and in a few moments the field was in the quiet possession of the white-men.

What a scene did the ground exhibit upon the return of the light of day!—Forty of the bravest and stoutest of that camp lay weltering in their gore: and the groans of the wounded sounded awfully in the ears of the survivors. A deep grave was dug between two or three large oaks, and the fallen soldiers slept there together.—No long funeral train accompanied the corpses of the worthy dead to their last dwelling place on earth. No affectionate wife bent over the couch of the fallen warrior, and wiped off the clammy sweat of death that gathered upon his manly, but stricken brow: but brave and stern hearts were bowed low upon that battle ground, and many an unspoken prayer ascended to the throne of Omnipotence, that the worthy dead might be happy in a future world.

The troops left the encampment the second morning after the engagement, and the ground was not visited by white men for several weeks. It appeared however that the Indians had returned some few days after the battle, and disinterred the remains of the dead bodies, stripped them of their clothing, and left their naked bodies exposed upon the ground. Up to 1821, their bones were bleaching upon the theatre of their glorious deaths, unhonored and unsepulchered. On the 4th of July of that year, a numerous assemblage of persons, among whom were many of the survivors of the battle, and relatives of the fallen, met upon the battle ground; and having collected the scattered and bleached bones, placed them together in one large coffin, bearing upon the lid the inscription, in gilt letters, "Rest, Warriors Rest!" and re-interred them with the honors of war, upon the side of the hill, on the right of the encampment ground. No marble obelisk rears its gorgeous form above that grave: no sculptured monument gives the story of their glorious death to the visitor: but a far more holy feeling than the sight of such honor would conjure up, burns within the bosom of the American as he gazes upon the rude mound of earth that is thrown up above their bones.

"Lowly may be the turf that covers
The sacred grave of their last repose,
But oh! there is a glory around it hovers,
Broad as the day-break, & bright as its close."

A rude pannelled fence is around the grave: and the wind whistles wildly through the large oak that stands at the head of the enclosure. The memories of those who fell in that struggle will be cherished until America forgets to honor her brave forefathers: till she loses recollection of the deeds which have made her what she is.

My companions and myself had stopped longer on the ground than we intended. As the old gentleman gave a last look at this interesting spot, he said:—"Here is the death ground of Daviess, the brave and excellent Joe Daviess, of Kentucky, of Owings, and of many others as worthy fellows as ever fired a gun.—God grant that they are now happy in heaven;" and he repeated, with a melancholy cadence, the inscription upon the coffin, "Rest, Warriors Rest!" as he turned to leave the memorable battle ground of Tippecanoe. J. C. M.

*The Prophet, (a brother of the celebrated Tecumseh) who exercised a great influence among the various tribes of the North West, persuaded the Indians that the bullets of the white soldiers could not harm them.

Notice is hereby Given

To the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 5th day of March next*, viz.

The account of Abraham Fisher, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of William Albright, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Smick, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq. one of the Executors of the Estate of Christopher Slagle, deceased.

The account of Joel Garretson, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Hemler, Executor of the Estate of Barbara Miller, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of John Pedan, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator of the Estate of Marcus Wortz, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of Andrew Hull, Guardian of Jacob Hull.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's-Office, Gettysburg, November 28th, 1833. tc

DR. CHAVALIER, Surgeon Dentist,

(Residence, N. Howard-street, Baltimore.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he has taken lodgings at Mr. Gourley's, Sign of the Wheat Sheaf and Plough, for a few weeks only;—where all that can be done for the ornament of the human Teeth and Gums, he can and will do for all those that favor him with their custom, and that reasonably.

He will attend Families at their own residences, if required.

N. B. The ease and safety with which he extracts Teeth, is worthy of particular attention.

Hours of Attendance from 8 until 6 o'clock.

☞ The charges to the Poor will be very moderate.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28, 1833.

Baltimore, June 12, 1832.

Dr. Chavalier can be confidently recommended as adequate to any of the duties of his profession of a Dentist. I have been conversant with him for some months, and feel a pleasure in introducing him to others.

J. H. MILLER.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 3.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 9th of Feb.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000
1		10,000
1		6,000
1		4,000
1		3,000
1		2,500
7		1,000
7		500
10		400
10		300
20		200
60		100
168		50
112		20
2,240		10
15,400		5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 2,

7 13 56 61 57 63 39 46 17 3

Famous Medicines,

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S. for many years past,

Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of headaches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who buy on their own account, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will ensure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, late Michael Lee and Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

☞The above Famous Medicines are sold in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER.

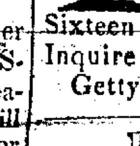
Jan. 8. eow6m

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & ½ Lot, in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and



A Wood-Lot, adjoining lands with Jacob Sherfigh, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. tf

DEED LOST.

WAS lost, on the 2d of October last, a Deed of JOHN D. MAHON to STEPHEN DUNCAN, dated 6th Sept. 1832, for certain lands in Perry and Adams counties.—The Deed is on record, and can be of no service or advantage to any other person than those interested. Any person having found said Deed, will confer a favor, and shall be liberally rewarded, by the Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 27. tf

To Printers.——Baltimore Type Foundry.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letter, suited to Book, News and Job work, at prices the same as they can be obtained from other foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz:

Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Great Primer, Double Pica, Double English, Double Great Primer, Canon, Five lines Pica, Seven lines Pica, Nonpareil Antique, Brevier do., Bourgeois do. Long Primer do. Pica do. Four lines Pica do., Eight lines Pica do., Six lines Pica, ornamented, Eight lines Pica, fluted, Eight lines Pica, oak leaf, Eight lines Pica, ornamented, &c. &c. &c. together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes, plain and ornamented; a great variety of Flowers; Cuts, suitable for books, newspapers, and handbills; Card Borders, &c.

Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing-Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at 9 cents per lb. delivered at the Foundry.

Mr. Edwin Starr, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to insure satisfaction.

F. LUCAS, JR.

Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

Jan. 29. 3t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.